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associated with the old régime. And there is room for skepticism on this score; yet it must be remembered that records of such were seldom put down in black and white, and that most documents of this sort that ever had existence have likely been destroyed. It would be exceedingly difficult to locate papers of this kind in the South or elsewhere today. Possibly some of the court records might offer some such.

But for the darker picture Olmstead, Fanny Kemble, and Harriet Beecher Stowe still remain, and they must be used by the student who desires a complete picture. And as for the middle classes and pioneers, the records of the early Methodist circuit riders, the Baptist backwoods preachers too, may be consulted. Asbury's *Journal*, in three volumes, is a source of this sort of inestimable value; and it ought to be a part of any collection of southern source material that is brought together.

Aside from these natural and inevitable limitations, *The Documentary History of American Industrial Society*, in so far as it deals with the ante-bellum South, is of first-rate importance. It is a work which cannot be overlooked in the future by any class of investigators and it ought speedily to find its way to every good library in the country.

WILLIAM E. DODD

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*Religion in the Making: a Study in Biblical Sociology.* By SAMUEL G. SMITH. New York: Macmillan, 1910. Pp. 253.

This book is an introduction to the study of the Bible from the sociological viewpoint. The author, who is a clergyman with a Bible class as well as a professor of sociology, realized after a number of years of alternate separate occupation with each line of his activities, that the sociology could be used to make his Bible-teaching far more fruitful. Hence this work which is fitted for the novice in Bible-study as well as the novice in sociology.

VICTOR E. HELLEBERG

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*The Immigrant Tide—Its Ebb and Flow.* By EDWARD A. STEINER. New York: Revell, 1909. 8vo., pp. 370. \$1.50.

This book is neither a statistical nor a scientific treatise. It is frankly interpretative. In the first part, the influences of the returned immigrant upon his peasant home and upon his social and national life are described. In the second part, the author interprets the attitude of the Slavs, Poles, Jews, and other races toward our ways and institutions. He analyzes the interacting influences. The idea is to "create contacts and not divisions; to disarm

prejudice and not give it new weapons" (p. 7). Our example acts contagiously upon the immigrant (p. 207), but we hinder the processes of assimilation by our injustices and prejudices. The immigrant is our brother; what we teach by precept or by example, he will become (p. 357). E.S.B.

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*Each for All and All for Each: The Individual in His Relation to the Social System.* By JOHN PARSONS. New York: Sturgis & Walton, 1909. Pp. xiii+390. \$1.50 net.

This is a book dealing with elementary sociological principles, written in a clear, simple style. It uses mainly physical analogies in describing social phenomena. The author's viewpoint is essentially individualistic, but it is the mild individualism of the churchman. There is much valuable illustration; but the scope of the work is limited, and accurate information is sometimes lacking.

L.L.B.

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*Americans—An Impression.* By ALEXANDER FRANCIS. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1909. Pp. xi+256.

This is another instance in which a foreigner has come over to look at us—and to write about us. The analysis has most of the faults of predecessors of this type, but has the unusual merit of occasionally doing more than measure buildings and count people. There is a fair insight into the unobvious, sometimes coupled with a failure to see the obvious. The author hails our tendency toward administrative centralization as "ominous" for democracy (p. 19), and credits the sociologists and theologians with having introduced Marxism (p. 215).

L.L.B.

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*Le chômage et la profession.* Contribution à l'étude statistique du chômage et de son coefficient professionnel. Par MAX LAZARD, M.A., Columbia University, Docteur en Droit. FÉLIX ALCAN, éditeur. 8vo, avec graphiques. Fr. 7.50.

This book is a study of the fact of unemployment itself and especially its significance in the professions. The French and German censuses of the professions are the chief sources used, and from a detailed analysis of them the author concludes that the relative importance of unemployment which is different in each professional group, is a constant in each group considered by itself; he works this out mathematically and studies the courses of the differences between groups. The tables, the discussion of them, and the conclusions are interesting and important.

F. F.

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*Socialism and Society.* B. J. RAMSAY MACDONALD. London: Independent Labour Party, 1905.

This is a rather moderate statement of the claims of socialism confronting the old political parties of England. It follows the conventional lines of argument of the school to which the author belongs.

C.R.H.